



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

reported during the previous week. The disease continues to be prevalent throughout the city and to be present among all classes of the population. Of the 82 cases reported 69 were Hindus. A continued decrease in the epidemic is reported from the district of Madura, 15 cases with 12 deaths having been reported for the week, as compared with 61 cases with 36 deaths reported during the previous week.

ITALY.

Status of Cholera.

During the period from November 26 to December 2, 1911, 51 cases of cholera with 34 deaths were officially reported in Italy. These figures show a decrease of 26 cases with 5 deaths from the number reported for the previous week. All the cases reported occurred in the island of Sicily. The rest of the Kingdom of Italy is considered free from cholera.

NAPLES—EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Surg. Geddings reports:

Vessels inspected during the week ended December 16, 1911:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 10	San Guglielmo.....	New York.....	429	110	730
12	Caronia.....	do.....			
12	Duca di Genova.....	do.....	645	120	850
13	San Giovanni.....	do.....	66	5	80
15	Venezia.....	do.....	210	55	280
	Total.....		1,350	290	1,940

PALERMO.

Dec. 13	San Giovanni.....	New York.....	343	150	200
16	Venezia.....	do.....	160	150	225
	Total.....		503	300	425

JAPAN.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN KANAGAWA KEN.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports December 4: In Kanagawa Ken 378 cases of diphtheria, 240 of dysentery, 79 of scarlet fever, 2 of smallpox, and 555 of typhoid fever were reported present November 29, 1911.

MONTENEGRO.

Cholera.

The following information was received from the royal ministry of foreign affairs at Cettinge: During the period from November 1 to 10, 1911, 9 cases of cholera with 5 deaths were reported in Montenegro. The cases occurred in 5 localities.